

# BRITISH CABINET FEARFUL OF CAMERON FOR DICTATOR

Political Upheaval Likely to Follow Continued Failure of Army and Navy to Win Victories, Is General Belief.

By JOHN L. BAKERSTON.

London, March 25.—The voice of the English politician for the moment cannot be heard above the sound of the guns in France, but the political situation here is a serious one, and it is getting worse. No one doubts that the first effect of a land or sea disaster of the first magnitude would be the overthrow of the present cabinet and perhaps something in the nature of a constitutional revolution. The same result, in my opinion, will follow a further prolonged period of stagnation or of indecisive land fighting. Only the fruits of which Britain has not tasted in this war, can save the coalition government.

Before analyzing the nature of the widespread discontent in these islands one fact must be made perfectly clear. There has been no slackening in the resolve of the people to beat Germany. No political faction wants peace excepting the Independent Labor Party, a small group of seceders from the pro-war labor party. It may be that the time will come when a drawn war will be accepted by public opinion, but that time is not yet, and Snowden, Ramsey MacDonald, Trevelyan and the handful of other peace advocates in the House of Commons have been emphatically repudiated by their own constituents, who clamor for them to resign.

**Outcry From All Classes.**  
The outcry against the government rises from all classes. The coalition would be ousted tomorrow if the people were asked to vote in its place. The most serious criticism centers around conscription, the army, the navy, air defense, the blockade, war finance, and the treatment of labor.

"Wanted, a man!" is a popular cry. The force of this demand for a "battering society" is the demand for a dictator suffers from the fact that nobody can agree on who is to do the dictating. Curiously enough, it is the force of this demand for a dictator which is most popular in the masses, although the secretary for war has been shorn of his power, and a member was permitted to say in the Commons without rebuke that all cabinet members in private conversation made no secret of their belief that Kitchener in his present position has been a colossal failure.

There have been those who contended that the prevailing discontent was confined to the middle and lower circles in London and that the mass of Britons are stolidly content to plod along under the control of the heads of the great Liberal and Tory parties. This view received a rude awakening at the hands of the House of Commons, an apprentice airman who threw up his job and ran for the House of Commons in East Hertfordshire, where there was a by-election. He had no political organization, lack of him and no money. In view of the political coalition, the Liberal and Tory organizations in the district combined to elect a candidate.

Billings, single-handed, fought both political machines on the issue of air supremacy, denouncing the government for not preventing the Zeppelin raids. Bombs had been dropped in East Hertfordshire, which did not diminish the force of Billings' appeal, and he told his audiences, "There is nothing in this war that greatly matters at present except air warfare!" The betting against the air candidate was 20 to 1 but he was elected by 1,301 majority out of 3,149 votes. There is no labor vote in the district, and there was no apathy. The entire electorate turned out, and Unionists and Liberals alike deserted their old colors. Such a result would be remarkable even in America, but here, where the party tie is far stronger, it appeared a miracle to veteran politicians.

The present Parliament is in a sense ideal. It holds office through having voted itself a complete re-election instead of holding the regular general election last winter. The election of Pemberton-Billing is regarded by many as a stray showing that the country would do to the representatives of both old parties if it had a chance at the polls.

Horatio Bottomly is regarded by most sober Englishmen as a demagogue, but he is a very powerful man. His weekly paper, John Bull, is read by five million Britons, his followers are able to elect him to Parliament from many constituencies in the country, and the government, which despises him, has more than once during labor crises in the war appealed to Bottomly to "go to the North" and settle the trouble, and Bottomly has invariably done so, and then taunted and twisted the government with having been forced to seek his aid. Let's Have a Dictator! Suggests the Constitution? Is Bottomly's new platform, announced through his journal.

**Unable to Find Dictator.**  
The amusing thing about Bottomly's "peaceful revolution" is that he is unable to find a dictator, though he names the members of two councils which he wants formed to assist the strong man and supplant the House of Commons. This is how Bottomly sounds the tocsin: "Unless we sweep away the incongruous collection of dukes and dandies at Westminster, and put things into the hands of practical men of business, we shall soon see the people rising in revolt. And I call earnestly upon the king to step in and prevent this catastrophe. By so doing he will be not only earning the everlasting gratitude of his subjects, but at the same time, establishing his throne on a firmer and more enduring basis than it has ever rested upon before."

"Just reflect for a moment how we are being governed today. We have what is called a cabinet. It consists of twenty-three members, mostly lawyers, who take, between them, in one the last addition being an attorney, Lord Robert Cecil, who till the last minute stood out against making cotton contraband, so he is now made blockade minister. Their job is to run the business of the British empire, and there are not more than four men among them with any business experience at all! Is it any wonder that we were unprepared for the war? Any wonder that on the very day when Austria was delivering her ultimatum to Serbia, our minister was proposing to cut down our army and navy? Any wonder that when war broke out minister after minister confessed he was taken altogether by surprise? Remember, too, that the man who is head of the army was a lawyer who told us the other day that 'scarcely' knew the difference between a battalion and a brigade.' Away with the lot of them."

"Let us put the control of affairs into the hands of one strong man till the war is over, assisted by an executive and an advisory council, I

know the difficulty is to find him, but don't tell me that in all the British empire we have not one person of grit and determination and force of character, a man who would lead and dare not fail. In any case, no man of average intelligence could do as much mischief as a score of mediocrities. Let us find him and give him a trial, and if he doesn't suit we will find another, and so on until we get the right one. And then Parliament must pass an open vote of credit for any amount which may be required and forthwith adjourn sine die."

Mr. Bottomly makes the search for the "strong man" difficult by naming, on his executive council to assist the dictator, Kitchener, Fisher, Sir Percy Scott, Sir Henry Dalglish, Lloyd George, P. E. Smith, Bonar Law and Asquith. This list includes some of the men named by rumormongers for the leadership of the empire in the forthcoming reconstruction, and the only prominent figures not in it are Lord Derby, Carson, Lord Curzon, Northcliffe, and Winston Churchill.

Leo J. Marx, editor of the National Review, a powerful Tory political monthly, advocates Kitchener for supreme control. He suggests that Parliament abdicate in Kitchener's favor until October, when if he has failed to make good he can be ousted. "The man in the street, however, has not made up his mind, and it is this that keeps the government in office. He is not sure of Kitchener, but he is sure that the government has muddled the war and ought to go, but nine times out of ten he is quite unable to suggest a man, or a group of men, to put in its place."

**Cause of Discontent.**  
The most serious cause of discontent, of course, is the failure of the government to win victories. But this feeling is rather subconscious, for, put it that way, every one realizes that it is the government's failure to win victories on the particular issues which will now be considered.

Most serious is the recruiting tangle, because it vitally affects a considerable part of the population, and the humblest citizen knows from own experience that it has been muddled. When the Derby scheme was carried out last autumn, married and single men alike were assured by the conscription officers that they would receive better treatment than if they refused to enlist and waited for conscription. Both Asquith and Lord Derby, direct general of recruiting, made solemn pledges in order to induce the reluctant married men to join, that they would not be called up until "single slacks" had been forced into the army, provided the number of single slacks was not negligible.

Lord Derby's report showed 451,000 single men who had not attested, and accordingly a bill conscripting unattested single men was passed. Meanwhile, the single men who had attested in order to avoid the draft, and notices have already been posted summoning, on April 7, all attested married men up to the age of thirty-five. Before the end of April last, that of married men of forty, will have been enrolled in the army.

A prodigious howl has arisen from scores of thousands of attested married men. They claim that Lord Derby's pledge that single men must go first has not been kept, and point to hundreds of thousands of single men who are engaged in "starred" occupations or who have obtained exemption, and any one of a hundred grounds from military service. It has been the "starring" system, as close observers predicted from the start, that made all the trouble. The board of trade and scores of other organizations were given power to "reserve" certain occupations the workers in which were held to be doing more good where they were than they could do in the army. Munitions workers, coal miners, sailors, public employees and railway men of course received exemption, but so did agricultural laborers, workers on all kinds of export goods, including luxuries, and more than 350 trades were "starred," many of which seem to be doing little or nothing to do with the war.

This army of reserved men, single and married, is so large that the number of single conscripts obtained has been extremely small, and the elderly attested married men, who were believed they would never be called up, are convinced that they have been tricked and betrayed. The government is already drastically revising the lists of reserved trades and releasing thousands of men for the army, and is seeking to replace able-bodied single men of military age who are engaged in important work by elderly or unfit men or by women. But the organization for dealing with the problem is defective, and every attested married man, if he looks about him, sees cases of injustice or apparent favoritism. "Heaven help the government," said a member of Parliament to me, "in any district where the attested men have a chance to vote before they are whisked into the army!"

**Air Issue Vital.**

Then the air issue is a burning one. People cannot understand why Zeppelins are allowed to roam about the country apparently at will, and why the government is helpless either to bring them down or to retaliate in kind on the Germans. Arguments that the Zeppelins are of no military importance, that not enough guns can be provided for defense because they are needed in France, that the best aeroplanes must be at the front, and not held back to protect civilians, sound convincing in Parliament, and I believe the government is doing all it can, but cool reasoning and logic don't go far in a city, a town, or village which has seen death raining on helpless women and children from the clouds, watched the removal of mangled bodies, and been reminded daily of the tragedies by the sight of wrecked homes. Pemberton-Billing, who sat on the Zeppelin issue, and he did not use a single argument against the government that would convince a man whose feelings had not been wrought upon.

Discontent in the Midlands with the working of the munitions act continues. Men feel that the government has turned them into serfs, working under compulsion of the state for the private profit of employers who are using the powers conferred on them to prejudice the status after the war, of the whole laboring class. Feeling against Lloyd George, minister of munitions, for having "betrayed us to the capitalists" is intense in the great shipbuilding works on the Clyde and the Tyne, and the spectacle of processions of workmen singing songs consigning the Kaiser and Lloyd George to the same warm climate is not uncommon.

The government, in enforcing the measure of industrial compulsion has, I believe, done its best to be scrupulously fair. It takes all the surplus profits of manufacturers engaged in war work as well as restricting the personal freedom of the workers. It has set up tribunals where workmen can complain if their employers take advantage unfairly of the new conditions. But it is easy to understand

**Cry for Peaceful Revolution and "Strong Man" to Crush Germany Echoes from End to End of Empire.**

how galling British workmen find the slightest measure of industrial compulsion. The fact that a man can't leave his job often is enough to make him hate it, and the old suspicion attaching to promises made by employers extends in this case to those of Lloyd George.

Thousands of workmen do not believe the government will ever get the profits their unprecedented toil is creating. Only the spur of patriotism, the constant appeal not to let their consciences be troubled by the thought of shells, prevents serious outbreaks. With such trouble as has taken place the government has not dealt in a manner altogether tactful. The suppression of Socialist newspapers in Glasgow, and particularly the suspension of a paper which dared to print a stenographic report showing how a group of trade union delegates successfully heckled Lloyd George, has done much feeling, and the men dislike intensely the ability to get their grievances or demonstrations or even strikes mentioned in the press. All reports of labor trouble now come under the ban of the censor.

It is not only the laboring class that feels aggrieved. Distrust and alarm in the financial and business world seems to be on the increase. Men ask how long this expenditure of \$25,000,000 a day can be continued without national insolvency, and the government is accused of wanton extravagance.

The growing demand of labor for "conscription of capital" is not calculated to soothe the feelings of the moneyed classes who demand retrenchment. It is greatly to the credit of Britons that despite this terrible financial strain there is little criticism of money advances made to the allies, although they are not without criticism of the prime minister that the country is paying more cash to France, Russia, Italy and the Dominions than is yielded by the whole revenue of the Kingdom. Whether England's allies will be in a position even to pay interest after the war on the \$7,500,000 a day which John Bull is now granting them appears to some extent doubtful.

Criticism concerning the blockade continues. It is known that some neutral goods, mostly coming from America, filter through Scandinavian countries to Germany, and that fact is enough for the average man to demand that the government order the navy to stop such traffic, and then when he finds that the leakage continues, denounces ministers for slackness.

The problem of the foreign office, which is to keep on good terms with neutrals, especially America and Sweden, is imperfectly understood, and the average man has little use for neutral goods. He knows that there is a political upheaval, not that of Englishmen who keep in touch with American sentiment and whom, many of them, I have found reasonable and sympathetic.

**No Direct Criticism.**

Direct criticism of the army and navy is not indulged in, and whatever shortcomings are observed are blamed on the government. The lack of success that has attended the British armies is blamed and I think quite justly, on the red tape methods and the favoritism which send incompetent generals to important posts. The navy is faulted and won the public will not forget the blunders at Suvla Bay and in Flanders.

A vague feeling of discontent that the navy has not done more also exists. Sir John Jellicoe is a popular idol, and the fleet is a religion to the average Briton, so the blame for this also goes on the government. It is whispered that the complete inactivity of the grand fleet for the past year is due to admiralty interference. Concerning the truth of this I know nothing, but the belief that it is true, and reports of "slackness" in building operations have given rise to the demand for the return of Lord Fisher, the seventy-five-year-old naval wizard, as first sea lord.

Winston Churchill, who resigned as head of the admiralty because of his row with Fisher and later entered the army, is being regarded as the first move in the campaign. For the moment, it completely miscarried, as Balfour's defense of the government sent Winston scurrying back to France with his prestige, in popular estimation, considerably lowered.

A combination of all the causes of discontent mentioned above, coupled with the bitter personal feeling that cannot but exist between members of a coalition who lose their own years ago were on the verge of the civil war, will bring about a spectacular crash, in the opinion of disinterested observers, but the trimming tactics of Asquith, who is a master political tactician, may keep his frail craft afloat some time longer. If no disaster is suffered in the field, Government leaders apparently believe that if they can keep going until a great victory is won, a revulsion of feeling will take place and they will be acclaimed as the saviors of their country.

Germany, if a political upheaval does come about, will exploit it as a sign of disorganization, of weariness with the war. Germany will be wrong, in my opinion. The sole aim of the revolution is to overthrow the existing machine which the "more vigorous prosecution of the war." Lord Northcliffe, the newspaper king, Lord Curzon and Lloyd George form a triumvirate which many believe will be the last of its kind. It is observed that plans at the present moment, to seize the reins of power, Germany could hope for nothing from these men.

## DISHES FOR LENTEN KNITTING LUNCHEONS

Suggestions for Hostesses Who Are Puzzled Regarding Refreshments for Sewing Classes.

Refreshments for Lenten sewing and knitting parties are an important feature of such gatherings and hostesses vie with one another in seeking something unusual in the way of an entree, a salad or a sandwich filling. When the gathering occurs in the morning there is often served a dainty combination of dishes, constituting a light luncheon, sufficient to tide the guests over until the tea hour.

Such an informal luncheon is apt to be served buffet fashion, one or two of the guests assisting the hostess and madd in passing dishes from a serving table. This has the advantage of giving guests an opportunity to stand, if preferred, after several hours spent at work. Where the number will permit, all may be seated at the dining table or at small tables brought into the room where the party has been held. If the gathering takes place in the afternoon, refreshments follow the form of an afternoon tea, and men often drop in.

Following a morning sewing party, a buffet luncheon may consist of bouillon and crisp crackers as a first course, followed by a hot or cold entree, a salad and a simple sweet course. In many cases the entree is omitted and the salad is made the hearty feature of the luncheon. A shrimp and cucumber salad served in lettuce cups and dressed with mayonnaise is a good choice for a spring luncheon and with such a salad sandwiches of cream cheese with chopped capers, spread between thin slices of bread, will be found appetizing.

Jellied fish and circular sandwiches holding a slice of raw tomato make an excellent combination, while the endless variety of cold egg entrees with lettuce and mayonnaise are always popular and may be made highly decorative. Where a hot entree is served, chicken a la king, creamed fresh mushrooms, sweetbreads and green peas and crab on toast gratin are among the chief favorites.

Coffee is usually served throughout such a meal rather than at the close. For the sweet course, a frozen cream in a small paper case or a freeze strawberry coupe served in a widespread, stemmed glass is a good choice.

**WILL DISCUSS CHARACTER.**

The Franklin-Thomson Home and School Association will meet at Thomson School, Twelfth and L streets, on Thursday at 8 o'clock. Dr. M. W. Shefferman will address the audience on "Character Analysis and How to Judge Character by Physical Signs." All parents, teachers and others interested have always been invited. There will also be discussion of certain school matters, and Mrs. Robert Scott Lamb, of the Congress of Mothers, will talk briefly on "Child Hygiene and Baby Week."

An entertainment will be given at Thomson School on Wednesday of Easter week, April 26, at 8 o'clock.

The exhibit of books suitable for children and parents will be given during the State convention of the Congress of Mothers at the Raleigh Hotel on April 23, and will be in charge of the Franklin-Thomson Home and School Association, through its president, Mrs. N. H. Darton.

## Story of Col. Dodd, the Man Hunter, Reads Like Romance

Villa's Nemesis Commanding Troop F of the Fighting Third, Also Hounded the Bandit Garza, the Apache Geronimo, and the Filipino Tenio.

By T. R. DARDEN.

Gen. "Pancho" Villa is being harried to his death by the same tactics that his nemesis, Col. George A. Dodd, of the "Fancy and Famous Troop F," of the Fighting Third, used in exterminating the renegade Mexican bandit Garza, the Apache Geronimo, the Filipino outlaw Tenio, and which drove into the cover from which he emerged only as the captive of Fighting Fred Funston, Aguinaldo.

Like a terrier snapping his quarry to death bit by bit, Dodd, band by band, is slowly but surely bringing to death "Pancho" Villa, as he did the border terror Garza in the 90's and Tenio, the Filipino murderer, in 1900.

The record of the long-range tireless rider, in the famous man hunts of the United States army, reads like the history of a Sherlock Holmes of fiction in the man hunts for social criminals.

Dodd was appointed to the military academy from Pennsylvania in 1872. He was graduated with high honors in 1876 in a class that contains the names of men that today occupy the highest places in the annals of American military life—Crozier, Scott, Slocum, Andrews, Sichel, Gerlington, Chase, Kingsbury and McCain.

**Baptism of Fire.**

The warfare Dodd is engaged in today is but a repetition of his baptism of fire on leaving the academy. That baptism was received in the wild desert fighting with Third Cavalry during the murderous outbreak of the Apaches in Arizona in 1877. He perfected himself in guerrilla warfare during the Indian campaigns through Oklahoma in 1878 and 1879 against marauding Cheyennes.

There he really learned the way of the desert and the wary, sleepless, rush-and-cover way of running outlaws to earth. By long night rides and sudden dashes, when his troop suddenly would appear and strike at the break of dawn, he drove the leaders into secret hiding places and destroyed the bands.

During the next few years he was engaged in the extermination of the Apache bands under Geronimo, and other Indian outlaws through the Dakotas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Arizona. His troop later was sent to Texas to do what the State troops and other regulars had failed to do, get Garza dead or alive. Dodd got Garza alive and ended a reign of terror that long had gripped the border towns.

From Texas the Fighting Third, with Lieut. Dodd, was ordered to Chicago to quell the great street car riots in 1894.

He distinguished himself there by his coolness and ability to handle delicate situations and prevent bloody clashes between the soldiers and citizens.

**Ordered to Cuba.**

With the outbreak, in 1898, of hostilities between Spain and the United States, the third, with Capt. Dodd in command of Troop F, was ordered to Cuba. His troop was the first to land and bore the brunt of the deadly brush fighting which cleared the way to Santiago. He was commended in official dispatches for

bravery in leading a charge up San Juan Hill.

With the subjugation of the Spaniards in Cuba, Capt. Dodd, in 1899, was ordered with his troop to the Philippines to help Gen. S. B. M. Young clear the northern provinces of Tenio, Aguinaldo and other guerrilla leaders who not only were engaged in a death struggle with the hated Americans, but also were terrorizing and killing all natives who had submitted to American rule.

Here Capt. Dodd was given his first chance as a troop commander to demonstrate his ability as a man hunter. On his arrival at Manila he was ordered to Northern Luzon by Gen. Young, with instructions to get Tenio and Aguinaldo, dead or alive. According to his biographers, he was the first to kill his classmates, weeks at a time went by without a word from Dodd.

**Tenio Harried to Death.**

Then a wounded trooper would be carried in for medical aid and the line guards would be regaled with tales of wild night rides and forced marches through brush desert to strike at daybreak the sleeping band of one of the chiefs, lapped in false security by the environment after a murderous raid on an enemy town. They said the yells of Dodd's charging rough riders and the crack of carbines generally gave the bandits the first warning of the attack.

Week after week the weary and saddle-worn troops kept up the chase, driving from cover the terror-stricken bands, whose numbers steadily decreased under the terrific drive of Dodd.

Only when Tenio had been harried to death, Aguinaldo driven into the hands of Funston, and the other guerrilla leaders of Luzon completely subdued, did the tireless leader bring his weary troops back to Manila, reporting iconically that the job was done.

After two more years of the same kind of work, Capt. Dodd, in 1902, was ordered home with his troop. He was appointed a member of the General Staff and assigned to the Central division, with headquarters at Chicago.

This "soft" job did not appeal to the energetic man-hunter and he shortly afterwards rejoined his troop at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. It was here he inaugurated the famous "Monkey Drill," or army bare-back riding. From "Fighting Troop F" Col. Dodd's troop became known throughout the country as the "Pancyp Troop." The name was acquired when, with the permission of the War Department, he entered his command at the New York Horse Show. Led by Col. Dodd, the troop started and amazed the effete East with the execution of a series of intricate cavalry drills that required the greatest saddle dexterity and superb horsemanship.

Col. Dodd later was placed in com-

mand of the recruiting station at the Columbus (Ohio) barracks, and though a strict disciplinarian, is credited by Adit. Gen. McCain with having more to do with reducing army desertions than any other officer. But office life again proved too soft and Col. Dodd was ordered to the Mexican border.

Inspector General Garlington, in giving Col. Dodd credit for being one of the most energetic and physically fit officers on active duty, declares that he is known throughout the army for his fearlessness. He added that Col. Dodd is at his best in a campaign requiring constant riding and unceasing vigilance. When given an order he unhesitatingly disappears, and when it is executed reports to his superior officer, and the matter is closed.

Col. Dodd now is 64 years old and will be retired on account of the age limit in July. His many friends, both in the service and in civil life, are working desperately to have him appointed a brigadier general before that time.

During his occasional leaves of absence from active duty Col. Dodd spends his time quietly with his family in the suburbs of Ithaca, N. Y.

**An Elephant on His Hands.**

An overly-ambitious Hindu, who had acquired the proverbial elephant that "ate all night and ate all day," sought to rid himself of the voracious beast by unloading him on a fellow native. The prospective buyer was willing to do business on the basis of 8 rupees less than the asking price; the would-be seller would knock off only 30 per cent. There remained a difference of 7 rupees between their terms, and the pachyderm failed to change owners.

Can you tell how much the native was offered for his animal?—Exchange.

## Maternity! The Word of Words

It is written into life's expectations that motherhood is the one sublime accomplishment. And if there is anything, matter how simple, how apparently trivial it may seem, if it can aid, help, assist or in any way comfort the expectant mother, it is a blessing. And such a blessing is "Mother's Friend." You apply it over the stomach muscles. It is gently rubbed on the future child. That this is true is evidenced by the fact that three generations of mothers have used and recommended "Mother's Friend." Ask your nearest druggist for a bottle of this wonderful remedy. He will tell you. And then write to Bradford Bell, Inc., 707 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for a most interesting book of information to prospective mothers. It is mailed free. Write today. It is a book you will enjoy. It is replete with important and timely topics such as a description of the nerves, muscles and parts involved, the strange mystery of a new baby, the law of contagion, first pulsations, pre-natal uneasiness, a maternity diet, diet list and many other subjects briefly told but of value to all women and particularly so to those who are to become mothers. It is mailed free to all who write.

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